North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 455. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859. PRICE, TAELS 15 ℔ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re MICHAEL DOYLE *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession, before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghae,
29th March, 1859. 28my

ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION.

In re BENO TIACK *deceased.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the next of kin and all other persons to produce any Wills or Codicils of the above person that may be in their possession before Her Britannic Majesty's Consular Court at Shanghae, on *Wednesday, the 1st day of June*, 1859; or if none, that the next of kin do accept or refuse Letters of Administration; failing which, Letters of Administration will be granted to Her Britannic Majesty's Consul by the said Court.

FREDERICK HARVEY,
Vice-Consul.

British Consulate, Shanghai,
29th March, 1859. 28my

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER LEVY will sign my name by procuration, from this date.

J. W. LEWIS.
tf Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned is appointed Agent at this Port to the UNDERWRITERS and MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES OF BREMEN.

EDWIN WADMAN.
tf Ningpo, 26th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of the late GEORGE SMITH, and of Mr. BENJAMIN GOTT KINNEAR, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1857.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ANDREW ARCHIBALD RANKEN, in our firm, ceased on *31st December*, 1858.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. WALTER MOURILYAN has this day been admitted a partner in my business which will hereafter be carried on under the style of ELLES & Co.

JAMIESON ELLES.
23ap Amoy, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM BROUGHALL in Shanghai having terminated on the 31st ulto. I shall, for the future, carry on the Business of Public Silk Inspector in my own name.

J. F. CARTER.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore conducted in China under the style of BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., was closed *on the 31st ultimo.* Mr. JAMES DOW will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.

T. S. RAWSON.
S. RAWSON.
WILLIAM KAY.
By their Attorney. W. BLENKIN.
JAMES DOW.
W. THORBURN.
W. M. NORTON.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. KNOOP & Co. beg leave to intimate that they have commenced business as *Shipchandlers and General Merchants* in the premises lately occupied by Messrs. RICHARDS & Co.; and hope by strict attention to business to secure a share of the custom of Vessels coming to this Port, and also of the Foreign Community.

Mr. FRANZ KNOOP is authorized to sign for the Firm per procuration.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,
Leadenhall Street London.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. PERCIVAL LOWELL EVERETT, and MR. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON are authorised to sign our Firm in *China* and in *Hongkong.*

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf Shanghai, 30th March, 1859.

NOTICE.

MR. DHUNJEEBHOY PESTONJEE is authorised to sign our Firm.

P. F. CAMA & Co.
23ap Shanghai, 31st March, 1859.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)
SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at	5	per Cent, per Annum.
Six do., ,, ,,	6	,,
Twelve do., ,, ,,	7	,,

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.
tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

INSURANCES.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above named Company at this Port, and are prepared to Grant Policies on Merchandize by first Class Vessels to any part of the World, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong* and *Shanghai.*

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 1st March, 1859

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant Policies in this Office on the usual terms and conditions to the extent of £10,000, on any one building with its contents, or to the extent of £20,000 on three or more separate buildings in the same occupancy.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 25th February, 1859.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees,
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq. | JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents.

- The Policies of the Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

Premiums are payable in the Bills of any of the Local Banks or in other approved Paper.

BOWER, HANBURY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters* and *Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.
tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1. On Buildings or on their contents.
2. On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.
tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Javá, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.
tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.
Shanghae, 1855.

INSURANCES.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(Established 1843.*)*

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES.) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.
London 26th June, 1858

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.
Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A Ship's Jolly Boat, about 24 feet long and 7 feet beam, in good order, with Oars, &c. She is to be sold for the benefit of the four Natives picked up by the American Ship *Tarolinta.*

Apply on board.
tf Shanghai, 5th March, 1859.

FRENCH BOOTS & SHOES!!

JUST received ex Overland Mail a fine assortment of French BOOTS and SHOES.

Also,

For sale at the store of the undersigned elegant CHANDELIERS of 3, 4, 6 and 8 burners; Hanging, Solar, Boat and Billiard-room LAMPS at reasonable prices.

H. FOGG & Co.
tf Shanghai, 19th February, 1859.

FOR SALE EX "ANGLO SAXON."

FINE Pale Sherry. }
do. Golden do. } in 3 doz. Cases.
Superior Old Port. }

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 4th February, 1859.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned offer for sale at moderate prices a large invoice of Europe Rope from 8½in. to 9 thread, Manila Rope, Canvas, Repairing Canvas, Stockholm Tar and Pitch, Oakum, all kind of Paints (dry and ready made), Paint and Lamp Oils, Varnish, Lime Juice, Vinegar, and a variety of Articles for Ships use.

Also,

Fresh Cheese, Hams, Butter, and Salt Provisions; Pale and Brown Brandy; Port, Sherry, and a variety of Wines, &c., &c.

KNOOP & Co.
Corner of North Gate & Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, 8th January, 1859.

LEGRAND, FRERES & CIE.

BEG to announce that they are prepared to offer for sale a large well selected assortment of Watches, Alarm Time Pieces, Clock-movements, Stereoscopes, Perfumery and Fancy Goods, &c., &c., &c.

Also, Claret, Brandy, best Salad Oil, Preserves in Vinegar, and Sweet Liqueurs.

Photographic Portraits taken and set in Frames of different Styles, at moderate prices.

tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.
tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ……	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ………	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted, ….	2.00
Do. ,, ,, Pocket, ……	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April 1858.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

PORT, SHERRY, CLARET, &c.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th January, 1859.

FOR SALE.

TABLES shewing the Exchange given by Bullion Remittances, from Shanghai to India.

Also,

TABLES shewing the value in Shanghai, of Bar Silver, Mexican Dollars, and Rupees, as compared with rates ruling in London, (of the last, twenty copies only, remain on hand).

Price of each Set, Tls. 2 per Copy.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* Office.
tf Shanghai, 27th September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.
tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,
JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,
at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.
tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA, ………………	*Tls.*2.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo., ………	2.0.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT," ………	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA, …………………	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ………………	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs, ..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ………	0.5.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS, ………	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ………………	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON, ……………	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for ………………………	1.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ………………	2.0.0
ENGLISH & CHINESE MEDICAL VOCABULARY, …………	0.5.0
A GUIDE to Conversation in the English and Chinese languages, ..	3.0.0

FOR SALE,

At the North-China Herald Office,

BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.
CHARTER PARTIES.
POWERS OF ATTORNEY, and WILLS.
PROTESTS, English and American.
COMPRADOR CHECK BOOKS.
Blank Forms of Custom-house PERMITS for Shipping and Landing Goods.
Account Books.
Paper of all sizes, ruled and plain.
Fancy Note Paper and Envelopes.
Music Books.
Wax, Tape, Wafers, &c., &c.

THE SHANGHAI ALMANAC FOR 1859,
In addition to the former matter, it contains a Diary of 4 days to a page.

LIST OF HONGS & RESIDENTS,
corrected to 31*st December*, 1858.

North-China Herald, Office,

HOUSES & LAND.

TO LET.

THE House and Godowns lately occupied by Messrs. SIEMSSEN & Co. For particulars apply to

W. R. ADAMSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 8th April, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Business Premises at present occupied by Messrs. THORNE, BROTHERS & Co., with servant's Offices attached, suitable for a Dwelling House. Apply to

WATSON & Co.
tf Shanghai, 3d February, 1859.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House with large Godown attached, (together or separately), formerly known as *Wha-Shing* and lately occupied by Messrs. CRAMPTONS, HANBURY & Co.

Also the House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.
tf Shanghai, 1st January, 1859.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MADAME WRIGHT,

MAGAZIN DES MODES.
BARRIER ROAD, SHANGHAI.

MISCELLANEOUS.

"THE CHINA EXPRESS."

FOR China, Japan, Singapore, and all parts East of India, published bi-monthly, comprises a Summary of European and American Political, Commercial, and General News; Literature, Arts, and Sciences; Naval, Military, and Shipping Intelligence; and other subjects of interest. The *China Express* will be transmitted by Post *viâ* Marseilles, on the 10th and 26th of each month.

Terms of Subscription, including postage 7 Tls. per annum, payable in advance.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghai, 1st April, 1859.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ….	Tls. 2.0.0	a day.
,, Officers do. ….	,, 1.5.0	,,
,, General Wards, ….	,, 1.0.0	,,

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

AMOY DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Directors of the above Company beg leave to intimate to Merchants, Shipowners, Masters of Vessels and the Public generally, that the Amoy Dock will be opened and ready to receive Ships *on or about the* 1st *May proximo.*

The Dock is 300 feet long and 60 feet broad, built entirely of Granite, on a solid foundation, and capable at Spring Tides of taking in a Vessel drawing 17 feet.

The Company will always have on hand a large Stock of Masts, Spars, Planking, Copper, Yellow Metal, Bolts, &c., &c., and they will be able to supply all requisites for the repair of Ships on the most favorable terms.

An Experienced Manager has charge of the Works, and a full Staff of efficient Carpenters, Blacksmiths, &c., will always be kept up.

For the Directors,
THOS. D. BOYD,
Secretary.
13au Amoy, 22nd January, 1859.

MCKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

Tae-hing. 泰典

KUPFERSCHMID & CO.,

Auctioneers, Storekeepers and Commission Agents.
CHURCH STREET NEAR PARK & FIVES COURT LANES.

A VARIETY of useful and fancy Articles of all kinds constantly on hand and for sale cheap.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

H. MULLER,

Chronometer, Watch & Clock Maker.

INVITES the attention of Shipmasters and others visiting this port, to the well assorted stock of Watches, Clocks and Chronometers he has for sale.

Chronometers will be carefully repaired and cleaned, also rated by Transit observation. Clocks wound by the year at a moderate charge. Prompt attention paid to the repairs of Watches and Clocks.

Shanghai, 18th January, 1859.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,
Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.
AND,
Champagne and other Wines.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED.

KAURI Timber and Plank of assorted sizes, suitable for building, ex *Kate* from New Zealand.

JAMES HOOPER.
Church Street.
o Shanghai, 14th April, 1859.

CHEONG FAT,
From Canton.
LACQUERED-WARE, IVORY-WARE, EMBROIDERY, SILK PIECE GOODS AND ALL KINDS OF CURIOSITIES.
FOR SALE.
Corner of Bridge Street and Park Lane.
16mr SHANGHAI.

THE
North-China Herald.
SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1859.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in TRINITY CHURCH, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 4 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. WRIGHT, the *Sexton*.

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the LONDON MISSION CHAPEL, every Sunday, at half past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—DIVINE SERVICE is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—SEAMEN'S CHURCH. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England,	Feb. 26	Singapore,	April 2
Bombay,	Mar. 16	Hongkong,	April 11
Calcutta,	—	New York,	Feby. 12
Galle,	Mar. 24		

MAIL of 10th March from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, 24th inst.—Shanghai, 1st May. Last year it was received on 2d of May, per *Formosa.*

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong,	Dec. 30	Received per post
Shanghai,	„ 22	*vid* Marseilles,.. Feb. 11 *vid* Southampton, „ 15
Hongkong,	Jan. 15	Per Electric Telegraph,
Shanghai,	„ 8	Feb. 21.

BIRTH.

At No. 44, Ladbroke-square, on the 17th Feby., the Wife of CHARLES FREDERICK STILL, Esq., of a Daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. James's, Piccadilly, on the 22d Feby., Captain WEBBER DESBOROUGH HARRIS, 2d European Bengal Fusiliers, to ELIZABETH, daughter, of James Matthews, Esq., of Bexley-heath, Kent.

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COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,

taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation,
at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.
FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 14th April, 1859.		*Ending 14th April, 1858.*	
	Max.	*Min.*	*Max.*	*Min.*
9.—	65	47	65	47
10.—	75	51	70	51
11.—	79	58	74	52
12.—	75	59	63	54
13.—	80	64	62	55
14.—	76	55	61	46

To be continued weekly.

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QUOTATIONS.

EXCHANGE.

(Friday.)

On *London*, 6m/s., Bank Bills, 6s. 7½d., First class Credits, 6s. 7¾d., other Credits and Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 8¼d. per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bill, 3d/s., Rs. 310 per 100 Tls., noml. *On Hongkong*, Bank Bills, 15d/s., 26¼ per cent discount.

OPIUM.

April	*Malwa* Tls.	*New Patna* High Nos. Tls.	*New Patna* Low Nos. Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
9—	455 a 460	545 a 555	540 a 545	530 —
11—	445 a 455	545 a 550	540 a 545	530 — nl.
12—	440 a 445	535 a 540	530 a 535	520 — nl.
13—	440 a 445	535 a 540	530 a 535	520 — nl.
14—	445 a 450	535 a 540	530 a 535	520 a 525

◆

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVED.—April 15th, *Yang-tsze*, (Am. str.) 700, Dearborn, from Hongkong.

◆

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED. — Per *Maryland*, Mr. Everett Frazar. Per *Italian*, Messrs. Hyde, Lamond, Crawford, Gerard, Mason, Duddell, and Smith. Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. John Dent, E. H. Green, Mugford, A. Deacon, Escherich, and Dr. Hall.

DEPARTED.—Per *Hellespont*, Mr. R. Newby.

◆

PASSENGERS per P. & O. Company's mail steamers, arrived at Hongkong.

ARRIVED.—Per *Cadiz*, 10th April, for Hongkong,—Mr. & Mrs. Pollard, Drs. Murray, and Hall, Messrs. Williams, Evans, Hogg, Stratton, Briscoe, Hope, Ellis, Walkinshaw, Harcourt, J. Praget, B. Progress, Reid, and W. Fish. For Shanghai, Mr. Bradley, and Mrs. Hotchkiss.

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EXPECTED.—To leave Southampton,—

March 4.

For Shanghai, Mr. Cobb.

For Hongkong, Mr. & Mrs. W. H. Alexander, Messrs. J. B. Haines, G. Stokes, Middleton, Frazer, Eusden, Fletcher, McDonald, Hare, Dr. Wyburg, Jukes, Wyse, Mayers, Hope, and Ellis, Miss Cole.

For Singapore, Hon'ble F. W. Bruce, Messrs. Rumbold, St. Clair, and Wyndham, Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Mr. J. W. Ashby, (Secretary), Lieut. G. A. Douglas, (Flag).

March 20.

For Shanghai, Mr. W. G. Howell, Mrs. Elmstone and infant.

For Hongkong, Revd. J. C. Armistead, Messrs. Heard, Heard Jr., and J. Moul Jr.

Passengers cancelled since last report.

For Hongkong, 4th March, Mrs. & Miss Walker.

For Shanghai, 20th March, Mr. & Mrs. W. G. Howell.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society will hold its next regular Monthly Meeting at the Library Rooms, on *Tuesday evening, the 19th inst.*, at 8 o'clock.

Dr. Macgowan will communicate a Note on the Infirmary for domestic Animals at Hangchau; and will offer some remarks on the Emperor Yu, "the Noah of China" with a view of inducing a discussion on Chinese Chronology and Floods.

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

THE London mail of 26th February was to be despatched from Hongkong for this place, per *Shanghai*, on the 12th at 5 P.M.

THE mail of 10th March from London, is due in Hongkong on the 24th inst., and here by P. & O. Co.'s steamer on 1st of May. It should bring answers to our letters per mail of 7th January, the telegram announcing its arrival having been received in London on the 21st February.

The next outward mail is appointed to leave here on Wednesday morning the 27th inst., and should arrive in London *vid* Marseilles about 28th of June.

THE *Kingsdown*, ——, from New Zealand got ashore one day last week on the North Bank, near the Light-ship, about 30 miles below Woosung, and we hear she is a total wreck.

WE find in the *Peking Gazette* the emperor's reply to a memorial, delivered at a convocation of the imperial princes, state councillors, household ministers, and presidents of the Boards, on the 14th day of 2nd month (18th March), of the present year, in regard to a case of malversation which had taken place at the examination last year in the capital.

It appears that on certain pecuniary considerations, the chief presiding officer Pih-seuen, a Manchu of high rank, had been induced furtively to exchange some of the successful essays, for those of confederate candidates, previous to their being presented for the imperial inspection. For this offence Pih-seuen is sentenced to decapitation in the public arena. Suh-shun and Chaou Kwang, two of the presidents, being appointed to witness the execution. Sentence of death is also passed against the subordinate examiner Poo Gan, the graduate Lo Hung-yih, and the director Le Ho-ling. The Assistant examiner Choo Fung-peaou, not having been implicated in the plot, is not sentenced to death, but is deprived of office on account of his negligence in the matter. The subordinate examiner Tsow Shih-lin having fraudulently corrected the essay of the candidate Ping Ling, is for ever deprived of office. The twelve new graduates Yu Joo-keae and others, together with the subordinate examining officers Seu Tung, Chung Sen, Too Keo-kang, Ho Fuh-heen, and the reader Paou Ying-min, in consequence of inefficiency, are to have their case adjudged by the Board of Rites. The Governor of Keang-soo is ordered to arrest Seay Sun-che, Heang Yuen-pei, and Le Tan-hwa, three absentee graduates, and forward them to the capital for examination.

THE London mail of 26th February arrived on Friday morning, the 15th, by the *Yang-tsze*. She brings also dates from Bombay 16th, Galle 21st ult., Singapore 2d, Hongkong 11th inst. The mail arrived in Hongkong on the 10th per *Cadiz*. A list of Passengers will be found in our first column.

From various papers we take the following heads of intelligence.—Warlike preparations continue to be made in France, Austria and Sardinia; but it is believed that peace will be preserved. Lord Lyons has left for America, to succeed Lord Napier as Minister at Washington. No medal is to be given for the last Chinese war. Messrs. G. S. Morrison and S. P. Hodgson, and Capt. Vyse have been appointed Vice-Consuls in Japan.

The Hon'ble F. W. Bruce, Messrs. Rumbold, St. Clair and Wyndham, and Rear-Admiral J. Hope, C.B., Mr. J. W. Ashby (Secretary), and Lieutenant G. A. Douglas (Flag), were to leave by the Steamer with the 10th March mail,

The money market continued in the same easy state, the Bank rate was 2½ per cent but as capital was abundant, out of doors, at 2 a 2¼, that establishment had not any applications.

BULLION.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on 20th February,—

For Hongkong,	£42,430
Shanghai,	£48,336

Bar Silver, 61⅜d., per oz Standard.
Mexican Dollars, 60¼d. per oz.
Tea—Common Congou, 1s. 1¼d. a 1s. 1½d.
Silk—Rather improved. Tsatlee 18s. a 23s., Taysaam 14s. a 20s., Thrown 21s. a 22s.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(Since our last Report.)

ARRIVED.—From Shanghai, at New York, Jan. 28th, *Hotspur*; 29th, *Quickstep*. At London, Feb. 24th, *Assyrian*.

DEPARTED.—For Shanghai, *Abdul Medjid*, Feb. 12th, from London; and *Georgiana*, from Liverpool.

LOADING.—For Shanghai, at London, *Stornoway*, *Ballarat*, and *Challenger*. At Liverpool, *Falcon*.

CARGOES.—Per *Abdul Medjid*, from London to Shanghai, cleared Feb. 12.—Calicoes plain, 211,755 yards; printed and dyed 108,000 yards; Hosiery, &c., 102 doz.; Carpets and Rugs, £198; Flannels and Blanketing, £910; Woollen and Worsted stuffs, and Hosiery, £3,130; Long and short cloths, £1,860; Bottled Beer, £921; Wine, 606 gals.; Spirits, 559 gals.; Cottons, £50; Window Glass, 1,270 cwt.; Spelter, 40 tons; Raw Silk, 650 lbs.; Perfumed spirits, 19 gals.

JAPAN.

WITH the utmost contempt for the losses said to attend this new field of commercial enterprize, there are adventurous merchants amongst us who, not willing to be thrown off the scent, are determined to prosecute it with unremitting vigor, taking the first washings at what they may yield, on the chance of striking a rich vein in the course of their labor; and if we may estimate the fertility of the diggings by the amount of tonnage that has been engaged in the trade since it was opened,—several vessels having repeated their voyages, we have a pretty fair element on which to form a favorable opinion of the future. Taking our Shipping List and that of Nagasaki as *data* we find that 37 vessels of 15,200 tons burthen have sailed from here for that port and 27 of 10,800 tons have arrived from thence. Others, cleared at our Custom House for Japan, may have gone to some other port than Nagasaki where they are not reported as arrived. One has entered there from Singapore and Hongkong, one from Ningpo and one from Shantung,—two have loaded there for Hongkong, and one, we learn by the latest accounts, was loading for London.

The *Italian*, Screw-steamer, brings the latest dates, which are to the 10th inst. She has made the trip there and back in 12 days, being a week in Nagasaki harbour. This is a pleasant excursion that the residents of Shanghai may easily make between the mails, particularly during the S. W. monsoon; the distance is but 450 miles and a soldier's wind, as the sailors call it, both ways.

The Currency Question was still in agitation, and subjecting foreigners to great inconvenience, however salutary the lesson as one of economy may be. It was only after strong remonstrances that the Treasury (Geldhama) had consented to raise the amount which it would exchange, from 4 $ to 10 $ ahead per day, for personal expences, and that only until the 15th inst. when no more money will be exchanged. Their complicated money system must yield to circumstances and right itself as the trade increases, just as our absurd Carolus dollar currency did.

The capabilities of the country are gradually being developed. Raw Silk of good quality has been purchased to the extent of 200 or 300 peculs. It is at present only procurable in small parcels, the produce having hitherto been limited to home consumption, but a demand for exportation will doubtless stimulate the Princes and large landed proprietors to cultivate the mulberry bush, for which the climate appears to be very favorable, and establish filatures to compete with the Chinese in that important and extensive article of our trade which has been almost monopolized by them of late years. The moment is opportune to point out to the Japanese the desirableness of paying great attention to the reeling, adapting it more to the use of the foreign manufacturer than the Chinese in their "Old Custom" prejudices could ever be induced to do. Time will, no doubt, develope many other products of the country and repay the intelligent merchant for his investigations.

We cannot obtain a Market Report, but learn, generally, that over supply has lowered the price of Imports to a losing figure, whilst competition has raised Exports considerably. Sapan-wood is as cheap as firewood. Packages are plundered and even whole cases and bales are stolen, the police not taking any steps to prevent it. The thieves are said to be very expert.

Mr. Townsend Harris, the Resident Minister of the United States of America, was expected from Simoda in the U. S. S. *Mississippi.*

His Netherlands Majesty's Screw-steamer, *Bali*, Commander Thr. Van Capellan arrived on the 6th from Hongkong. Other Dutch men of war were expected. It is intended to make excursions along the Coast and in the inner waters of the Islands, and proceed with the Dutch Commissioners to visit the ports that are to be opened in July for the purpose of selecting Quarters for their establishments.

We regret to observe that foreign sailors are committing those ruffianly attacks on the natives that have been too often the subject of complaint on the China Coast. Drunken parties of them parade the streets, break in the doors of the affrighted inmates and beat them if they cannot obtain drink. They have plenty of dollars which, it is supposed, were stolen in the late fire, when there was disgraceful plundering. A party had taken to the montains armed with pistols and swords; on application being made to the Governor he sent the police and had some of them arrested and sent back to their ships. The Japanese authorities are much annoyed at these lawless excesses and are anxious for the time to arrive when the presence of Consuls shall be a check upon them.

The Nagasaki Shipping List will be found in our last page.

A NOTICE of the Performances which took place at the Theatre Royal on the Evening of the 8th inst., will be found in another column. Our remarks upon those of the 16th of February were in some quarters, we understand, regarded as too indiscriminately favourable; and as the gentleman whose opinions we *now* endorse, has adopted much of the eulogistic tone of his predecessor, we may again be subjected to the same charge. In such case, however, we shall confidently ask all of our readers, who were present at the Theatre last Friday week, whether it be possible to bestow too much praise upon the very elegant and refined evening's entertainment then provided for us by the exertions and talents of the Amateur Theatrical Corps?

ON the evening of Friday the 8th instant, we had the pleasure of witnessing, at the Theatre Royal, the second performance this season of the Amateur Theatrical Corps. The house was extremely well attended, and the audience appeared to be in the highest degree delighted with the entertainment provided for them. The pieces were well put upon the stage, and well selected—both on account of their intrinsic merit, and because they were excellently adapted to the display of the strongest points of the leading members of the Corps. The performances commenced with "Only a Clod," a little drama in one act, designed to show that a pretty woman is not always to be dazzled by the tinsel of mere fashion, and that education and good-breeding may well be used to adorn a humble station in life, which they will but render the more agreeable to their fortunate possessor. *Sir Cyril Beaumaris* finds himself compelled to take refuge from dreaded legal proceedings, in the farmhouse of *Harry Thorncote*, whose pretty wife *Grace* had been brought up by *Sir Cyril's* mother, and had in early days been the object of a boyish passion on the part of *Sir Cyril* himself. Regarding *Thorncote* as "only a clod," *Sir Cyril*, partly also instigated by his friend *Babbleton*, ventures upon an avowal of love to *Grace*, of whom he begs a secret interview. This little intrigue is detected and most delicately defeated by *Thorncote*, who likewise contrives to convince *Sir Cyril* and *Babbleton*, that in gentleman-like attainments he is their superior. Mr. Pickwick appeared to great advantage as *Harry Thorncote*, the quiet, well grounded, confidence of of whose character was pleasingly rendered, without the least shade of self-sufficiency. Of Mr. Petrel's *Sir Cyril*, we can scarcely speak so highly; the entire assumption was too tame,—a fault particularly noticeable where *Sir Cyril* declared his love to *Grace*—a step rarely taken save when the unhappy lover is hurried away by the fervour of passion, since to say such things calmly is to expose the lady to still greater insult. Nevertheless, we have to thank Mr. Petrel for his careful impersonation. Mr. Tintinnabulum's, Mr. *Babbleton* fully justified the opinion which we had previously formed of this gentleman—his drunken scene was particularly good, although the rapidity with which the flip affected him, betokened a head none of the strongest. Miss Walters was very interesting as *Grace Thorncote*; but we would remind this young lady that on the stage, the audience is the confidant of every one—we failed to catch some of the sweets accents which fell from her beautiful lips. We must not omit to notice Mr. Brushwood's *Owlet*; a small part—which, nevertheless, has thoroughly dissipated the hitherto common impression that, in all his impersonations, Mr. Brushwood represents but one character—his comic self. "Only a clod" was followed by "John Dobbs," an extremely amusing farce, turning upon the pertinacity with which *Mr. Dobbs*, in his way a kind of admirable Crichton, pursues *Mrs. Chesterton*, a lady who, despising the rather plebeian appellation and extraction of her admirer persistently refuses to see him, until accident, unwittingly on her part, introduces him to her presence. Upon this, of course, marriage incontinently follows; much to the disgust of *Mr. Paternoster*, a somewhat meddlesome button-maker, and likewise, backed by the threat of a law suit regarding his late cousin's and her late husband's, estate, a pretender to the hand of the fair *Mrs. Chesterton*. Mr. Pickwick is again entitled to our praises for his impersonation of "John Dobbs," which was a capital piece of light-comedy; as *Mrs Chesterton*, Mrs. Nesbitt was as vivacious, feminine, and graceful as ever; whilst Mr. Brushwood thoroughly availed himself of the ample scope for the display of his peculiar comic talents which the part of *Paternoster* afforded. The minor characters in this farce were sustained with much care and more or less ability, by Mr. Grant, Mr. De la Plushe, Mr. Tiddleiwinks, and Miss Mary Meek, who was, however, at times scarcely sufficiently audible. The evening's entertainments concluded with "Domestic Economy," a screaming farce, which from beginning to end, kept the audience in one uninterrupted roar of delight. Here Mrs. Nesbitt and Mr. Brushwood were in their element, and the ineffectual endeavours of the latter, as *Mr. Grumley*, to make pastry, clear up tea-things, and wash the face of a great lubberly boy, were irresistibly amusing. This great lubberly boy was a character of no small importance, and the very natural manner in which the part was acted, confers much credit upon Mr. St. Cupid, and contributed greatly to the success of the farce, which was a very excellent termination of a very pleasant evening, rendered even more enjoyable by the lively strains of the Band of H. M. S. *Highflyer.*

THE returns from the Registrar General of Hongkong, connected with the Trade and Population of the Colony, are published in the *Government Gazette*, from which we learn that there were 3,092 Public and Private Buildings in the Colony, in Victoria and Villages, in the year 1858.

They are classified as follows :—

EUROPEAN.—Public Offices, Barracks, Guard Rooms, Police Stations, and other Government Buildings, 83; Churches and Chapels, 6; Mosques, & Chinese Temples, 14; Merchants' Houses, and First-class Buildings, assessed at and above £100 per annum value, (occupied,) 226; Shops and Private Dwellings below value £100 per annum (occupied,) 326; Houses untenanted, 61.—Total 716.

CHINESE SHOPS, &c.—Bakers, 15; Bamboo Workers, 19; Barbers, 77; Bathing Houses, 3; Bean-curd Sellers, 23; Bird Sellers, 2; Blacksmiths, 54; Boat Builders' Sheds, 53; Bookbinders, 11; Braziers & Coppersmiths, 24; Bricklayers, 25; Brick & Tile Dealers, 5; Brokers, 25; Brothels, 105; Carpenters, 92; Cattle Sheds, 8; Caulkers, 9; Chandlers, 287; Charcoal and Firewood Dealers, 25; Clothiers, 68; Coal Sheds, 5; Coffin Makers, 14; Compradores, 30; Confectioners, 32; Conjee Sellers, 5; Cook Shops, 8; Coolies' Houses, 23; Coopers, 9; Cotton Quilt, 9; Crockery and Earthenwares, 10; Druggists, 55; Dyers, 2; Eating Houses, 13; Engine House, 1; Families, 922; Farmers, 114; Fishermen, 17; Fish Lans Fresh, 14; Do. Salt, 4; Flour Dealers, 5; Foreign Goods and Wares, 49; Fruiterers, 52; Gardeners, 5; Glaziers, 5; Gold & Silver Smiths, 38; Grass Cutters, 14; Green Grocers, 24; Gun Smiths, 2; Hat and Cap Sellers, 4; Hongs, 35; Ivory Carvers, 2; Joss Carvers and Joss Paper Dealers, 30; Joss Stick Sellers, 4; Lantern Sellers, 5; Mat Makers, 14; Mat and Mat-bag Dealers, 19; Mat Shed Builders, 8; Milk-Men, 10; Money Changers, 17; Oar Dealers, 11; Oil Sellers, 4; Old Clothes, 13; Old Iron and Rags, 30; Opium Shops, 45; Packing Houses, 17; Painters, 12; Paint Sellers, 15; Pawnbrokers, 10; Pig Dealers, 9; Pilot House, 1; Portrait and Landscape Painters, 9; Poulterers, 25; Priests' Houses, 19; Rattan Wares, 5; Rattan Splitters, 7; Rice Dealers, 51; Rope and Sail Makers, 6; Sedan Chairs to Hire, 5; Schools, 9; Sheep Dealers, 7; Shoe Makers, 26; Shoe Sellers, Chinese, 19; Sign-board Makers, 2; Soy Sellers, 2; Stationers, 10; Stone Cutters, 56; Tailors, 60; Tea Sellers, 7; Tepus' Houses, 18; Timber Dealers, 15; Tin-Men, 2; Tobacconists, 7; Umbrella Makers, 5; Undertakers, 5; Washermen, 37; Watchmakers, 4; Weight and Scale Makers, 2; Vacant Houses, 130.—Total 3,276.

D. R. CALDWELL,
Registrar General.

And the total population of the Colony, Chinese (ashore and afloat) and Foreign on December 31st, 1858, was 75,503 particulars of which are as follows :—

	ADULTS.		CHILDREN.		TOTAL.
	Males.	*Females.*	*Boys.*	*Girls.*	
Europeans	714	189	144	62	1,109
Goa, Manila, and others,	153	37	71	10	271
Aliens, chiefly Seamen and Temporary residents,	82	..	..	..	82
	949	226	215	72	1,462
Indians, Malays, &c.,	295	..	..	..	295
Chinese in the employ of Europeans,	2,337	281	..	..	2,618
Do. residing in the City of Victoria,	28,262	7,723	3,822	2,992	42,799
Do. Do. in Villages,	3,048	860	477	319	4,704
Do. Boat population Victoria Harbour, (in 2,522 boats)	8,017	3,360	3,107	1,793	16,277
Do. Do. other than Victoria, (in 927 boats)	3,223	1,136	786	503	5,648
Do. Temporary residents and Vagrants,	1,500	..	..	..	1,500
Do. Emigrants,	200	..	..	..	200
	47,831	13,586	8,407	5,679	75,503

THE *Hongkong Government Gazette* of the 19th of March contains the Colonial Surgeons report for the past year from which we extract the following METEOROLOGICAL TABLE showing the range of the Thermometer, direction of the wind, rain fall, &c., in 1858 :—

MONTH.	THERMOMETER.			WIND.	WEATHER.
	Max.	*Med.*	*Min.*		
January,	66	62	50	N.E. & E.	Rain 15 days, 2.80 inches; only a few fine days.
February,	67	63	57	E. & N.E.	Rain 0.28, 5 slight showers.
March,	75	67	59	E N.E.	Rain 18 days, 3.69 inches; overcast.
April,	80	71	66	E.S.E.	Rain 6 days, 0.71 inches; generally fine.
May,	81	78	75	E.—S.W.—S.E.	Rain 22 days, 15.45 inches; a few fine days.
June,	86	82	79	S.W.—S.E.	Rain 19 days; 27.91 inches; heavy thunder from 22d to 25th—18.50 inches rain fell in three days; latter part fine.
July,	91	84	78	S.W.—S.E.	Rain 21 days, 6.37 inches.
August,	91	84	78	S.W.—S.S W.—S.E.	Rain 17 days, 12.07 inches.
September,	90	83	72	S.W.—S.E.—N.E.	Rain 16 days, 5.42 inches.
October,	82	78	69	S.W.—E.—N.E.	Rain 0.54, clear, fine.
November,	77	66	60	N.E.—S W.—E.N.E.	Rain 0.15.
December,	72	65	59	E.N.E.—N.W.	Rain 0.14; several days cloudy, overcast.

THE AUSTRIAN LOAN.

THE *Times* has the following in its City article of January 31st, and in a leader on the following day :—

The particulars of the proposed Austrian Five per Cent. Loan of 6,000,000*l.*, were announced to-day by Messrs. Rothschild. The price is to be 80, and the net amount will therefore be 4,800,000*l.* Applications are to be received up to the 7th of February, with a deposit of 5 per cent., which will be applied to the first instalment of 20 per cent. fixed for the 15th of February, the remaining instalments being spread over eight months, namely, to the 14th of October. The dividends are to be payable in London, or, at the option of the holders, in Vienna, on the 1st of January and 1st of July, and as the first will date from January, 1859, an advantage equal to about 2 per cent., is thus afforded, which virtually reduces the subscription price to 78. *There is to be an annual sinking* fund of 1 per cent., the drawings commencing in January, 1860, and interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed on prepayment of instalments.

The existing public debt of Austria is estimated at about 200,000,000*l.*, and her annual revenue at about 28,000,000*l.* The last loan raised in London was contracted on the 31st of May, 1852, and was for 2,250,000*l.* in a Five per Cent. stock at 90. A further 1,250,000*l.* was at that time subscribed at Frankfort. The price of Consols was then approaching 100, but the scrip during the first fortnight of its introduction remained languid at quotations varying from ½ to 1¾ premium. Before the lapse of three weeks, however, it had touched 5 premium. Subsequently it has been almost entirely absorbed on the continent, and the little that now remains here is in the hands of permanent investors.

In the Stock-Exchange to-day there was no attempt to make any quotation for the new loan, and the general feeling seemed to be against the probability of the subscription being accomplished. The members of that body have suffered so much *from having* subscribed *too* hastily to the various securities introduced during the past two or three years that they are at length indisposed to touch anything until they have ascertained the disposition of the public. In the interval before the closing of the lists on the 7th inst. new light will most probably be thrown on the political situation by the opening of Parliament, and it is upon this contingency that the success or failure of the proposals may mainly depend. By many persons the announcement of the loan at the present moment is interpreted as an additional symptom of the prospect of war, but it is positively understood that it was to have been brought forward at the end of December, before the recent alarm, and was merely delayed by considerations which had no connexion with politics. At the same time, the object for which it is raised is stated to be to replace the 5,000,000*l.* in course of disbursement by the Government to the National Bank, according to the agreement under which the resumption of specie payments was to be accomplished by that institution. Annexed is the notice issued. It will be remarked that the final moment for receiving applications is 11 o'clock A.M. on the 7th of February, just an hour previous to the time when the speech of the Emperor will be delivered to the Legislative Chambers at Paris. This has been pointed out as giving too great an advantage to the contractors, since they could retain any part of the loan or distribute the whole in proportion as the effect then produced might be favourable or the reverse. On the other hand, however, apart from the consideration that fair dealing is always shown in this matters, the public have the opportunity afforded them of waiting the announcements in our own Parliament, while it is also probable that something will be gleaned in anticipation of the Emperor's speech, either from common rumour or from the movements on the Bourse.

"Austrian Loan for 6,000,000*l.* Five per Cent. Stock, with Dividend from the 1st of January, 1859.

"Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons beg to announce that they will receive subscriptions for a loan of 6,000,000*l.* Austrian Stock, bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum, which loan was sanctioned by the decree of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria on the 31st of December, 1858, and *for the negotiation of which* Baron Brentano, Aulic Councillor in His Imperial Majesty's service, has been commissioned by his Excellency the Finance Minister, Baron de Bruck.

"The interest on the bonds, commencing from the 1st January, 1859, will be payable in pounds sterling, half-yearly, on the 1st July and 1st January, at the counting-house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, in London, or at the option of the holders at the office for the payment of the public debt in Vienna, at the exchange of 10 florins, Austrian currency, in silver, per pound sterling.

"The bonds will be of 100*l.* each, and numbered from 1 to 60,000. The reimbursement of this loan will take place by means of a sinking fund of 1 per cent. per annum, to be applied to the payment off at par of the proportionate part of the bonds, to be drawn by lot annually on the 2d January, commencing on the 2d January, 1869. The payment of the bonds thus drawn will take place on the 1st July following.

"The subscription price is 80*l.* for every 100*l.* stock, payable at the counting-house of Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, as follows:—20*l.* on the 15th February; 20*l.* on the 15th April; 20*l.* on the 15th July; 10*l.* on the 15th *September*; 10*l.* on the 14th October.

"To subscribers who should prefer payment in anticipation of the above terms, a discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum will be allowed.

"As it is essential that the times of payment should be punctually observed, if the instalments be not paid on the day appointed the party making default shall forfeit the instalments previously paid, and shall not be entitled, after the day, to claim any bonds or dividend warrants in respect of that or any subsequent instalment.

"The dividend warrants due on the 1st of July, 1859, will be deducted from the instalment payable in that month.

"Subscriptions will be received by Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons from 11 o'clock A.M., on Monday, the 31st of January, and each succeeding day, until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, the 7th February next, when the list will be closed

"All applications to be accompanied with a deposit of 5 per cent., which, upon allotment, will be carried to the credit of each subscriber; if the deposit should exceed the amount of 20 per cent. on the allotment the balance will be returned forthwith.

"New-court, St. Swithin's-lane, Jan. 31, 1859."

It is not for us to attempt to estimate the fairness of the terms which Austria offers to the British capitalist. Her income is 28,000,000*l.*, her debt 200,000,000*l.*; she has two powerful enemies, one on the North-East and the other on the South-West, pressing on the frontier of two disaffected provinces; her commercial system is obsolete, and by standing forth as the patron of the abuses practised in Rome and Naples she weakens that sympathy which her position as the object of an unjust and unprincipled attack otherwise tends to excite. We can hardly imagine that it will be in the power of Austria, when we consider her position and her prospects, to offer terms to our capitalists so advantageous as to guarantee them against the depreciation which seems to be the natural and normal state of a large Loan contracted by such a Power under circumstances so unfavourable. We leave these things, however, to the judgment of the capitalist; but we warn him beforehand that for any loss he may sustain he will neither receive nor deserve the sympathy of well-judging people in this country. Whatever be the commercial merits or demerits of the Austrian Loan, it needs little argument to show that the man who subscribes to it deserves no countenance from us. What are the vast military monarchies of the Continent that the purse of England should ever be open to prop up their unnatural system, just at the moment when it seems to be decaying under the overwhelming mass of its own weight? Why should we be *partners* in so ruinous an undertaking? Why should the money acquired by so much talent and won with so much enterprise be squandered on the occasions of a Government whose bigotry proscribes the one and whose narrow prejudices strangle the other? What advantages have we to expect from an European war that we should involve ourselves in the guilt of promoting it? What will the conflagration do for us that we should be so *ready* to furnish it with that fuel without which it may smoulder, but can hardly blaze? If through our ill-judged and ill-timed aid the present menaces of war are converted into realities, what excuse can we offer before God or man for the avarice which for the sake of a little profit on a little money lets loose on the world the scourge of war? And if, notwithstanding all our reluctance, this war will not be circumscribed within the limits which we would place around it—if, as is most probable, we are too powerful and too ubiquitous to act the part of a neutral, and shall be drawn into the vortex ourselves; what kind of thanks will they deserve who supplied the funds by which this ruinous and fruitless contest was first made possible? It may be urged that we who think the attitude assumed *by France towards Austria unjustifiable ought to* be ready to contribute to the support of the weaker Power. This is, however, but shallow reasoning. The first question is, shall we have war at all, and is not the supplying either party with money at this time a step in the direction of war? If so, would it not be the height of folly and wickedness in us to take that step? Whatever our opinion on the question of abstract right, our first duty is to do all in our power towards the preservation of peace. War once declared, other considerations must be attended to, and it is, as we have said, very possible that, with every desire for neutrality, we may find it impossible. But we need not meet our misfortunes half way, nor bring on ourselves a dreadful evil at once, because, after every precaution, we may not feel confident of averting it.

THE HEROES OF INDIA.

In the records of endeavour and endurance, published by our countrymen and countrywomen who have borne the wrench of the great struggle in India, there is one distinct and gratifying feature: a reliance on national sympathy. Brave deeds are recounted without boast, every man telling of the desert of his comrade rather than of his own; women relate with a tender pity, griefs and sufferings of little children, and dare to trust the simple tale of their own sorrows to the ear of the great world at home. For let us revile as we may our shows of coldness and frivolity, yet we all know that there is something at the bottom of all English hearts, which binds together the great nation as one common home for all its sons and daughters. In that home there is always sympathy, although there is not always help at hand for the afflicted. . . . Constantly we observe, too, among these Indian books, in captain, or colonel, or man-at-arms, as well as in women, the uprising of a deep-seated religious spirit from *among the tumult of great trials and sufferings.* The religious tone of nearly all the journals accords closely with the spirit in which they are read. The work is done; the grief is borne. The worker and the weeper alike put their trust in the Supreme Disposer of Events. It is in such a day as theirs, if ever, that men speak what they do truly feel; and, as they speak, so are they heard. We believe that the small library of books built over the Indian revolt is a monument worth any number of Egyptian pyramids, and that men in England will look back to it, often and often, from the years to come when they talk proudly of their forefather.—*Household Words*

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Notice of an embassy sent from three Japanese princes to the Pope at Rome in 1582.

One of the most interesting incidents in the history of the Catholic missions to Japan, which has been handed down to us, is the embassy sent from three of the Catholic princes to the pope. The prime mover in this avowal of homage to the holy see was Valegnani, who in *1579* had arrived in Japan in the capacity of visitor-general to all the missions belonging to the company of Jesuits, and who is characterized as "one of the greatest men they had had in the east." Thirty-eight years had elapsed since Xavier first landed at Kagosima, and now, such had been the rapid extension of their spiritual conquests, that Valegnani in virtue *of his* office having ordered all the Europeans belonging to the Company to report themselves at Coshinotsu in Hfuga, fifty-nine religious persons, among whom were twenty-three priests, obeyed the summons, still leaving a few at Miako, who could not come. The objects he had in view were,—to examine into the conduct of the missionaries, to settle a few questions which had come up in the management of the missions, and to give the teachers of the new faith such instructions as the exigencies of their situation demanded. What the aggregate number of converts was at this time does not appear, but as an instance of the arduous duties of the missionaries, and a proof of the need of more laborers, it is stated that a single priest had in the course of two years baptized 70,000 persons. The principal counsel which the visitor urged upon their *attention* at this *interview* was, "never to forget that they had to deal with a nation, capable no doubt from their character of all that was heroic in virtue, but from the nature of its government exposed to strange revolutions; that they could reckon only on the present, but still should not cease to labor for the future: it was particularly important that they should use great prudence and dexterity in their intercourse with those who were able to aid or to thwart their ministry, and by this means rather to give solidity to what had already been done, than hastily to lay open fallow ground which they were not yet able to cultivate." He told them "that their object was not to run into martyrdom, but to win souls to Jesus Christ; and that if they flattered themselves so powerful a nation were to be evangelized, it was only to be done by entire subordination, and by a perfect uniformity in the conduct of their ministry." It can hardly be doubted that the observance of advice and rules similar to this was one great secret of the apparent success of the Jesuits, not only in Japan, but in China also.

After concluding the affairs which demanded his attention at this meeting, Valegnani presented himself at the court of the prince of Arfma, and by his persuasive arguments induced him to embrace Christianity, and to aid him in establishing a college within his dominions for the instruction of young noblemen in theology and polite literature. He then visited the court of the prince of Bungo, in order to propose the founding of a similar institution in his territories; and both these princes *entered into the visitor's designs* with much heartiness. "His desire was to multiply these institutions as much as possible, for he was firmly persuaded, that among all the means to glorify God, which had been suggested by the founder of the Company, the erection of seminaries for the instruction of youth was that of which the success was most durable." The opinions of this man on this point are worthy the attention of those who now endeavor to propagate Christianity, and the hold the Jesuits obtained in Japan is to be in a great measure ascribed to their colleges, in which natives were thoroughly instructed in their allegiance to the pope, in the principles of Catholicism, and in obedience to their superiors. After Valegnani had visited the court of the emperor at Miako, he returned to *Bungo, with whose prince, joined by the princes* of Arfma and Omura, he planned an "embassy of obedience to the pope." At this time, (A.D. 1581.) "although there were then in Japan more than fifty Jesuits, each of whom employed many native catechists, they did not more than suffice to administer the sacrements and break the bread of the word to the converts; still less could they instruct the idolaters who were perishing in their sins." One object proposed by the embassy was, by the éclat attending it, to draw more assistance from Europe; while at the same time it would still more firmly identify those princes who sent it with the cause they had espoused, and make them and their nobility throw the entire weight of their influence into the scale of Christianity. Civan the prince of Bungo had always been *favorable to the new cause*, having recived Xavier with many marks of respect on his first arrival, and assured succeeding missionaries of toleration and safety in his territories. He cherished a great regard for his teacher's memory, after whom he had received the name of François at his baptism, and strictly enjoined it upon his envoy to Rome to procure the canonization of that zealous man. The prince of Arfma had but recently received baptism, and both he and the petty prince of Omura were supposed not to be very hearty in their love to the faith, and the visitor procured this public manifestation of their principles, for the purpose of more fully identifying them with it. That a foreigner could, in this open manner, induce three subordinate princes of the country to send an embassy in their own name to the court of Rome indicates how slender was the tie of fealty which bound them to the daïri, and how partially his authority was exercised beyond his own territories. No reference whatever appears to have been made to Miako, nor did that court endeavor to interrupt its progress, or require any explanations from those who sent it.

The name of the envoy on the part of the prince of Bungo was Mancio Ito, a grand-nephew, who at the tender age of sixteen was dispatched on this long journey. An associate was found in Michel de Cingiva, a nephew of the prince of Omura, and cousin to the prince of Arfma, who went as their joint representative; he was about the same age as the first, and "had a graciousness and an air of nobility which prepossessed in his favor, and inspired respect." They were accompanied by Julien de Nacaüra, and Martin de Fara, two youths of gentle blood allied to the house of Arfma, and "who did honor to those who sent them." The mission was placed under the care of pere Mesquita, the visitor himself being unable to accompany it farther than Goa.

We here introduce the letters sent by the three princes to his holiness, which are extracted entire *from Charlevoix, out of whose work we have* derived this account; they will exhibit the feelings which actuated these converts in this expression of their homage.

Letters of the prince of Bungo.

"To him who ought to be adored, and who holds the place of the King of heaven, the great and very-holy pope:

"Full confidence in the grace of the supreme and almighty God, I write to your holiness with all possible submission. The Lord, who governs heaven and earth, who holds under his empire the sun and all the celestial host, has made his brightness to shine upon me, who was plunged in ignorance and enveloped in profound darkness. It is now more than thirty-four years since the *sovereign Master of nature, displaying all the* treasures of his mercy in favor of the inhabitants of these lands, sent here the fathers of the Company of Jesus, who have sown the seed of the divine word in the kingdoms of Japan; and he has caused of his infinite goodness some to fall into my heart:—a singular favor, for which it becomes me to be beholden, holy father of all the faithful, to the prayers and merits of your holiness. If the wars which I have to sustain, and my age and infirmities had not withheld me, I should have myself visited the holy places where you reside, and rendered in person that obedience which belongs to me; I would have devoutely kissed the feet of your holiness, and put them on my head, and intreated you to make with your sacred hand the august sign of the cross upon my heart. *Constrained by these reasons* which deprive me of so sweet a consolation, I had designed sending in my place Jerome, my grandson, but as he is to far from my court, and the father-visitor cannot delay his departure, I have substituted his cousin Mancio. I shall be under infinite obligation to your holiness (who holds the place of God on earth), if he will continue to bestow his favor upon me, on all Christians, and on this little part of the flock committed to your care. I have received from the hands of the visitor the relic, with which your holiness has honored me, and I have placed it upon my head with all respect. I am at a loss for expressions to convey to you the gratitude which fills me for so precious a gift. I will not lengthen this letter, because the visitor and my embassador will inform your holiness more fully of all that relates to myself and my kingdom. In truth I adore you, most holy father, and while writing this I am seized with a respectful awe.

"François, king of Bungo, prostrate at the feet of your holiness.

"January 12th, 1582."

Letter of the king of Arima.

"To the very great and holy lord, whom I adore because he holds on earth the place of God himself.

"Aided by the grace of God, I humbly present this letter to your holiness. For two years, and during lent, in which the precious passion of our Lord Jesus Christ is celebrated, I was embarrassed with a very troublesome war, and plunged *in the darkness of idolatry, when the Father of* mercies deigned to illumine me with the sun of justice and truth, and to put me in the path of safety by the ministration of the father-visitor, and others of the Company of Jesus, who, after having preached the word of God in my kingdom, have shed abroad in my heart, and in those of my subjects, divine grace as a heavenly dew, by the virtue of the holy baptism. I return thanks to the Author of all good for so many favors, which fill my soul with a joyfulness far beyond all my expressions; and as your holiness is the pastor of the whole church, I have desired with all the ardor of my soul to go myself and render that submission and humility suitable to the obedience which is due, to kiss your sacred feet and place them upon my head: but my pressing affairs not permitting, I send my cousin-german, Michel de Cingiva, to offer in my stead my filial homage; he will inform you of the sincerity of my intentions, and the designs which I have formed for the glory of God. Therefore I will add nothing more, and close by protesting to your holiness that I adore you with all the submission of a faithful heart, and the most profound veneration.

"Protais king of Arfma, bows below the feet of your holiness.

"January 18th, 1582."

Letter of the prince of Omura.

"With hands raised towards heaven, and sentiments of profound admiration, I adore the most holy pope, who holds the place of God on earth, and humbly present him this letter.

"*I take a great liberty, most holy father,* in writing to you, but I do so with confidence, assisted by the King of heaven, although my style is rude and unpolished. Since I know that you hold on earth the place of God himself, and that all Christians recive from your holiness those salutary lessons which are necessary to regulate faith and conduct, it was my desire to cross the ocean in order to render my homage in person, to put the sacred feet upon my head, after having respectfully kissed them; but I am unhappily deprived of this pleasure by important affairs which will not allow me to leave my estates. It is not long since the father-visitor of the Jesuits came into these kingdoms of Japan, and now having regulated all things for the good of this church, he returns towards you. I have thought this a favorable occasion, and have sent with him Michel de Cingiva, my nephew, who is ordered to render in my name the submission which is my duty. A commission of this importance is much beyond his age and strength, but I hope you will do me the favor, most holy father, to receive him indulgently, and permit him to kiss the feet for me and for himself. I desire also, most earnestly, that your holiness would remember me and this little portion of the flock which the great Shepherd has intrusted to you. The visitor and my embassador will inform your holiness of all that concerns my estates and person. I close by offering to you my adorations with fear and respect.

"Barthelemi, prostrate at the feet of your holiness.

"January 20th, 1582."

Charged with these commissions of homage and obedience to the holy see, the party, consisting in all of seven persons, embarked the 20th of February, 1582, at Nagasaki, in a Portuguese ship on their long, and, at that time, perilous, journey. They reached Macao in seventeen days; but because the season for sailing to the Indies had passed, they were constrained to wait in that port ten months, at the end of which time they reëmbarked in the same vessel that brought them from Japan, and safely reached Malacca on the 27th of January, 1583, after twenty-nine days' passage. The first sight which greeted their eyes was the wreck of a large ship that left Macao in their company, and in which the visitor had been urgently solicited to take passage. Tarrying at Malacca only eight days, they embarked for Goa, and narrowly escaped being shipwrecked in the straits between Ceylon and the mainland, from the pilot mistaking the coast, and after enduring other hardships from sickness and famine, they landed at Cochin the 7th of April, and made their way to Goa by the end of September. Here they were received by Mascaregnas the viceroy with high honors, who ordered the St. Jacques to be put in readiness to carry them to Lisbon; and in the meantime, entertained them as well as possible, until they embarked on the 20th of February, 1584, two years from the time of leaving Japan. They arrived in Lisbon the 10th of August, and were received by Albert, the viceroy of Portugal, with great respect; they remained there twenty-five days, and every day was marked by a fête.

In their progress towards Madrid, they passed through Evora, the residence of the archbishop, and Villaviciosa, where the duke of Braganza resided, in both of which places they were honorably saluted. At Madrid, Philip received them as embassadors from princes, gave them a public audience, and treated them with the same attentions if they had been deputed solely to visit him. On the 26th of November, when they left for Alicant, on their way to Rome, he gave them a letter to count de Olivarez, his minister at the Vatican, enjoining him to render them all the services and marks of honor in his power; "for I suspect," he adds, "that on their return into their own country they will laud the treatment which they have received, and this will induce their countrymen to become Christians." From Alicant they passed over to Tuscany, having narrowly escaped falling into the hands of Turkish cruizers, and went to Florence, Milan, and Pisa, in all of which places they were honored with the attention of the highest dignitaries and princes, escorted by troops, welcomed and dismissed by salutes of artillery, and invited to see whatever was curious and wonderful. When they left Florence to go to Sienne, all the nobility of the latter place mounted their horses and proceeded out of the gates to meet them and two hundred arquebusiers were appointed to escort them, into the territories of the holy see. As soon as their arrival in his states was known, the pope sent a troop of light-horse to bring them to Rome, and the nobility also came out of the city to greet them, so that from Viterbe to the capital, the way was filled with people. "More than a thousand gentlemen accompanied them, and all the road from the gate Del Popolo to the house of the Jesuits was crowded with people, who by their acclamations announced their arrival to the whole city." The next day, the 23d of March, was appointed for their entry into the eternal city, which took place *from a countryseat belonging* to the pope, and which was conducted on a magnificent scale; their escort from thence consisted of a troop of light-horse, the Swiss guard, the officers of the cardinals, the coaches of the French, Spanish, and Venetian ministers, all the Roman nobility on horseback, pages and chamberlains with musicians, and finally the two embassadors from the land of the Rising Sun, mounted and richly dressed in their native costume. "The prince of Ffunga went between two archbishops, the prince of Arfma between two bishops, Martin de Fara came after between two titled persons, and pere Mesquita, as interpeter followed behind, as well as a great crowd of cavaliers richly dressed. When they reached the St. Ange bridge, all the cannon of the castle opened, which were answered *by the artillery of the Vatican, and a* band of all kinds of instruments struck up, and accompanied them to the hall of audience." Scarcely had the aged Gregory XIII. seated himself on his throne, "when the embassadors appeared, each one holding the letter of his prince in his hand, and prostrated themselves at his feet, declaring in their own tongue with a loud and distinct voice that they came from the ends of the world to pay that homage to the vicar of Jesus Christ, in the name of the princes who sent them, and for themselves, which was their duty." Pere Mesquita translated what they said, and also the contents of the letters; after which the pere Gonzales pronounced "an oration of obedience" on their behalf, to which M. Antoine Bocapadula replied on behalf of the pope. He stated the pleasure of his holiness to see this manifestation of their zeal, returned thanks to God for the success of the gospel in Japan, and expressed his ardent desire that all kings and princes who reigned, not only in their country but in all parts of the world, would follow their example.

As soon as this reply was finished, they again kissed the feet of the pope: after which the cardinals embraced them, and entered into conversation with them, in which their good sense and wisdom appeared. At last, the pope rising up, pronounced aloud the words of Simeon, *Nunc dimittis servum tuum, Domine, &c., &c.*, and requested the two embassadors to assist in robing him, and then to lift up the skirts, and thus attend him out of the hall to his own apartments. They were then conducted to a banquet which had been prepared for them, and here their conversation and ready answers highly pleased the pope and and all his cardinals. Julien de Nacaüra was so ill during their stay in Rome that he was unable to join in any of the ceremonies and fetes to which his associates were invited, which were so numerous that nearly every day was occupied. They were allowed to kiss all the relics that were stored up in the several churches in the city, while other visitors are hardly permitted to see them; they assisted in all the rites of the church during lent, holding a conspicuous place near his holiness, and conducting themselves so well that "all admired the gracious manner of these strangers from a country whose usages are so different, in taking part in such new ceremonies." The embassadors from all European powers residing at Rome honored them in the names of their masters, and they were introduced to whatever was worth seeing.

On the 10th of April, 1585, pope Gregory XIII. died, the joy of receiving these "children of the church," having probably hastened his death; but before his decease, he assigned to the seminary of Valegnani in Arfma, a revenue of 40,000 crowns. His successor, Sixtus V. called the princes in to assist at his coronation, and afterwards confirmed the acts of his predecessor. He issued briefs in answer to each of the letters, containing much good advice, and accompanied them with pieces of the true cross, richly set in a cross of gold. He moreover knighted them all in public assembly, investing them with the sword, spurs, and girdle of the "Chevaliers aux eperons dorez," by the hands of the French and Venetian ministers. At last, having received an audience of leave, they departed from Rome on the 3d of July, "leaving the whole city charmed with their modesty, graciousness, and wit, but especially with their piety, of which they gave such undoubted proofs that they were regarded as saints, and well sustained the reputation that had for a long time *been conceived of the high-toned virtue of the* Japanese Christians." Whatever may have been the ideas of the travelers, it is quite certain from the accounts given that nothing was left undone by the court of St. Peter to impress upon them the magnificence, power, and regard of the church they had adopted.

From Rome they went to Spoletto, where they were received by cardinal Spinola, uncle of Charles Spinola, who afterwards suffered martydom in Japan. At Loretto, Bologna, and Ferrara, the whole population turned out to meet them; at the last place, Nacaüra again fell sick. At Venice, the doge received them in full senate, and the princes gave him in return a full Japanese costume; at the festival of the apparition of St. Mark, among other curious things carried in procession, "*the ambassadors were surprized to see themselves exhibited in the act of rendering homage to the pontiff.*" Orders were given to have their portraits taken and placed among those of the doges; and valuable presents were heaped upon them. At Mantua, the son of the duke came out of the city with an scort of fifty chariots, and a hundred pieces of cannon saluted them as they entered the gates. Among other ceremonies, the two embassadors were chosen to hold the font during the baptism of a Jewish rabbin; and a great bell in the abbey of St. Benedict sounded, which was only struck when kings came. Here also they left with the duke a rich Japanese suit and two swords, "very precious." At Milan, troops of light-horse received them on the boundaries, and at the gate of the city, the governor waited for them, attended by more than five hundred chevaliers; the streets of the city were hung with tapestry in honor of their arrival.

From Milan, they went to Genoa, where they were received by four of the senators, and a number of the nobility at the distance of four miles from the city, who conducted them through the streets amid the acclamations of the people. The wind being favorable, they went on board the vessel prepared for them (having an opportunity only to pay their respects to the doge), which had been made ready at the expense of the senate. They reached Barcelona the 17th of August, where they were obliged to remain a month on account of the repeated illness of Nacaüra. When he had sufficiently recovered, the party proceeded to Monçon to meet king Philip, who gave them a gracious audience, and soon after sent orders to Lisbon to equip the best vessel in port to convey them back to Goa. After remaining at court a short time, they took their departure for Lisbon, passing through Saragossa, to visit its university, and through Evora to make a parting call upon the duke of Braganza, and reached the end of their European travels in the spring of 1586. They *embarked on the 13th of April*, in company with seventeen Jesuits, whom they had obtained from the pope and the king of Spain for the mission in Japan, and without meeting any important occurrences, except the long delays incident to voyages in those days, they happily reached Nagasaki the 21st of July, 1590, having been absent more than eight years. Pere Valegnani returned with them from India in the capacity of embassador to the emperor from the viceroy at Goa. During their long absence, many important events had taken place; the old king of Bungo and the prince of Omura were both dead, and their successors not so well disposed to Catholicism; and other changes had transpired, which the embassadors were as desirous to hear, as their friends were eager to listen to the recital of their reception in Europe, and all that had happened to them. When the visitor had his audience with the emperor, embassadors were presented at the same time, dressed in the same velvet robes they wore when waiting on the pope; and the distinction with which they had been received by the pope, the king of Spain, and the viceroy at Goa, had great influence on his mind, and predisposed him to favor the cause of Catholicism. In truth, at no time, does the new faith appear to have been higher in the estimation of the Japanese rulers than soon after the return of the embassy, and while controled by the discreet Valegnani. The four young travelers and embassadors were soon after their return admitted into the Company of the Jesuits, after which we hear no more of them.

W.

NAGASAKI SHIPPING LIST,

9th April, 1859.

April **Arrived from**

2,—Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Roper, Shangtung.
3,—Minnihaha, (Br. sh.), Brown, Shanghai.
3,—Italian, (Br. str.), Webster, Shanghai.
5,—Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Jones, Shanghai.
5,—Lord Clarendon, (Br. sch.), Prance, Shanghai
6,—Bali, (H. N. M. sc.-str.), Van Capellan, Hongkong.
7,—Invincible, (Br. sh.), Rollason, Shanghai.

March **Departed for**

30,—Tung Yu, (Br. sh.), Taylor, Shanghai.
31,—Henry Ellis, (Br. sh.), Elmstone, Shanghai.
April
1,—Rapid, (Am. whaler), ——, ——.
2,—Maryland, (Am. bq.), Crosby, Shanghai.
3,—Strelock, (Rus. g.-boat), Tédoroits, Amoor River.
5,—Troas, (Br. sh.), Holmes, Hongkong.
9,—Schiller, (Du. bg.), ——, Shanghai
9,—Zephyr, (Br. sch.), Roper, Shanghai.

Loading.

Bride of the Seas, (Br. sh.), Shanghai, Mary & Louisa, (Am. bq.), Shanghai, Lord Clarendon, (Br. sch.), Shanghai, Minnihaha, (Br. sh.), Shanghai, Marmora, (Br. sh.), Hongkong, Invincible, (Br. sh.), London, Italian, (Br. str.), Shanghai and Hongkong.

In Harbor.

Japanese—2 war-steamer, 1 barque, 1 Revenue cutter. Russian—H. I. M. frigate, Askold, (repairing.) Dutch—H. N. M. sc.-str., Bali.

We reprint the following Sailing Directions for Swatow, for a copy of which we are indebted to the writer:—

SWATOW.

Owing to the great increase of Shipping in the Port of Swatow, and looking back on the late accidents, which have happened in the vicinity, we think that a few hints accompanied by sailing directions might be of some use to shipmasters visiting that Port.

Vessels bound to Swatow from the Northward in the N.E. monsoon, should, on making the Cape of Good Hope, steer for it until Bill Islet becomes visible from the deck; steer then for Bill Islet passing it to the N.E. about one mile, then steer for Sugar Loaf Island until you bring Bill Islet on with the Cape, that being the old leading mark by which vessels of a heavy draught of water have successfully entered the Port, keep this bearing, until the centre of Sugar Loaf bears S. West. A N.W. course will then take you clear, passing the Light House on Double Island about 2 cables length; a mid-channel course (passing the remaining part of the first tier of fishing stakes on the north shore on the starboard hand,) will take you to the anchorage off Swatow.

Vessels running down, with night coming on, will find a safe anchorage by bringing Clipper point of Namoa to bear N.W. two miles.

In moderate weather, vessels waiting for tide or other unavoidable causes, might anchor with Bill Islet bearing West distant 2 miles.

The tides in crossing the straits of Namoa, set N.E. and S.W. Vessels in light winds should guard against being set into the straits. The flood tide off Bill Islet sets nearly N.W. and S.E. and through Sugar Loaf and Double Island channels East and West, which should be allowed for in a light breeze when opening those passages.

The wreck of the *Margaret West*, if any portion still remains, lies about half way between the Light House and the eastern extremity of Sugar Loaf, by following the former directions you will pass about 2 cables to the N.E. of same.

The Gale of 21st September has not in any way altered the channel. The Joachim Bank is gradually extending to the S.E. with Double Island bearing N. to N. by W. and Bill Islet South; there are only 2¾ fathoms.

The tides inside Double Island are very irregular; chiefly from local causes, but in ordinary weather it is high water, full and change at 3 P.M. rise and fall of spring tides from 8 to 9 feet. Any vessel of from 13 to 14 feet draught of water with a fair wind could, in fine weather with no ground swell, enter the port at any time of tide with perfect safety,

ALEXANDER MORRISON,
Chief Officer of the late Brig "Anonyma."

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

230—Shirreff (Emily) Intellectual Education, and its influence on the Character and Happiness of Women.
306—Violenzia—a Tragedy.
404—Walpole (Horace) Letters of—9th vol.
702—Townend (Wm.) The descendants of the Stuarts.
703—Elliott (Mrs. Dalrymple) Journal kept during the Great French Revolution.
704—Cornwallis Correspondence (The) Edited by Ross—3 vols.—1859.
1231—Steinmitz, Japan and her People.
1232—Kelly (Wm.) Victoria in 1853 and 1858.
1233—Blakesley (Rev. J. W.) Four months in Algeria.
1846—Bulwer (Sir E. Lytton) What will he do with it?—4 vols.
2321—Frederick the Great and his Merchant—2 vols.
2322—Andrews (A.) The History of British Journalism—2 vols.
2323—Livingstone (Dr.) Cambridge Lectures.
2324—Lola Montez, The Lectures of.
2325—Facts, Failures and Frauds, by D. Morier Evans.
2326—Morley (Hy.) Memoirs of Bartholomew Fair.
2327—Dasent (G. W.) Popular tales from the Norse.
Reviews, Magazines, Journals, &c.
Shanghae, 6th April, 1859.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
Apr 10	Beverley	B. bark	462	Carter	Swatow	Mar 31	Sundries	A. R. Tilby
.. 10	Maryland	A. bark	194	Crosby	Nagasaki	Apr 4	do	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 10	Myrtle	A. bark	398	Botsford	Hongkong	Mar 17	Sugar, &c.	Captain
.. 10	Kate	B. bark	340	Grange	Auckland	Feb 1	Timber &c	James Hooper
.. 12	Anna	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Whampoa	Mar 25	Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 12	Amazone	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Swatow	.. 30	do	Siemssen and Co
.. 12	Italian	B. str.	557	Webster	Nagasaki	Apr 10		Turner and Co
.. 13	Ann Key	B. schr	121	Wilson	Formosa	Mar 29	Sugar	Fletcher and Co
.. 13	Lee [H M	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo			
.. 14	Zephyr	B. schr	148	Roper	Nagasaki	Apr —		Dent and Co
.. 14	Van der Palm	Ned. bk	431	Markus	Hongkong	Mar 24	Rice, &c.	Order

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination	Cargo.	Despatched by
April 8	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Fuchau	Ballast	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 8	Eamont	B. schr	120	Oliver	Fuchau	do	Dent and Co
.. 9	Lee [H M	g.-boat		Jones	Ningpo		
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	B. ship	739	Brown	London	Tea & Silk	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 10	Empress	A. ship	1293	Leeraw	Hongkong	Sundries	Wetmore, Williams and Co
.. 10	Carin	Swe. sh	952	Matern	Singapore	Ballast	Harkort and Co
.. 11	Granada	A. brig	331	Taylor	Amoy	do	Russell and Co
.. 11	Dona Anita	B. bark	456	Burdett	Swatow	Sundries	Bower, Hanbury and Co
.. 11	Countess of Seafield	B. bark	492	Brown	Swatow	do	Geo. Barnet and Co
.. 11	Judith	A. ship	993	Brown	Hkong & Macao	Sun., &c.	Siemssen and Co
.. 12	Pruth	B. bark	363	Hutton	Amoy	Sundries	Lindsay and Co
.. 13	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Bolton	Nagasaki	Silk & Sun	Jardine, Matheson and Co
.. 13	Sophie	Ha. bg.	228	Marten	Amoy	Sundries	Harkort and Co
.. 13	Cambalu	B. ship	499	Fraser	Amoy	Ballast	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 14	Neva	B. schr	90	Waller		Sun., &c.	Gibb, Livingston and Co

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch
Amazone	Apr 12	Ha. bk	266	Riese	Siemssen and Co		
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ann Key	Apr 13	B. schr	121	Wilson	Fletcher and Co		
Anna	Apr 12	Old. bk	234	Schulken	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Beverley	Apr 10	B. bark	462	Carter	A. R. Tilby	Swatow	Early
Bintang	Mar 15	Du. sch	255	Cowan	A. Howard	Amoy	Early
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bomarsund	Apr 3	B. bark	597	Thomson	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Egeria	Mar 8	A. ship	644	Howland	Russell and Co	New York	Early
Egmont	Apr 2	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Euphrates	Jan 18	B. bark	450	McKellar	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Europa	Apr 5	Bre. sh	770	Ariaans	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	20th inst
Formosa	Apr 2	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	16th inst*
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Bayley			
Helvetia	Apr 7	Old. bk	477	Thorade	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Henry Ellis	Apr 7	B. ship	412	Elmstone	David Sassoon Sons and Co		
Heroes of Alma	Feb 14	B. ship	557	Silk	Gibb, Livingston and Co	London	16th inst
Italian	Apr 12	B. str.	557	Webster	Turner and Co	Hongkong	17th inst
James Lemon	Mar 23	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Johanne	Apr 1	Da. bg.	199	Diedrichsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong or W'poa	cld 14th
John Jay	Mar 2	A. ship	494	Hungerford	Isaac M. Bull and Co		
Kate	Apr 10	B. bark	340	Grange	James Hooper		
Lady Inglis	Apr 4	B. bark	376	Twizell	Bower, Hanbury and Co		
Lobelia	Mar 7	B. ship	823	Gooding	Turner and Co		
Louisa	Apr 2	B. schr	95	Russell	Dent and Co		
Maryland	Apr 10	A. bark	194	Crosby	Frazar and Co	Nagasaki	20th inst
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Mercator	Mar 23	Du. bk	400	Van der Woude	Wetmore, Williams and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain		
Myrtle	Apr 10	A. bark	398	Botsford	Captain		
New Era	Feb 27	B. ship	725	Troup	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	
Nora	Apr 6	B. schr	165	Williams	Wm. Pustau and Co	Ningpo	cld 14th
Norden	Mar 30	Swe. sh	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie	Bangkok	Early
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	824	Rapson	Bower, Hanbury and Co	London	Early
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Tung Yu	Apr 7	B. ship	1136	Taylor	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Urania	Apr 2	A. bark	406	Turner	Russell and Co	Nagasaki	cld 14th
Van der Palm	Apr 14	Ned. bk	431	Markus	Order		
Wagoola	Mar 15	B. ship	549	Jardine	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Young Mechanic	Feb 2	A. ship	1376	Amsbury	Wm. Hargreaves	Nagasaki	cld 13th
Zephyr	Apr 14	B. schr	148	Roper	Dent and Co		
Ziba	Mar 7	B. bark	497	Tomlinson	Fletcher and Co	Amoy	Early
42 *Merchant V'sls.*							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	240	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Lee (82)	H M gun-boat	3	..	60	W. H. Jones	80
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	3	..	37	C. J. Balfour	60

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	381	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Benentt	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *London*—Neville, 2d Dec.; and Chrysolite, 30th do.
Liverpool—Crest of the Wave, 23d Nov.; East Field, 18th Dec.; Georgiana, 5th Feby.; and Hersillia, 6th do.
Cardiff—Reubens, 1st Feby.; and Galilee, 3d do. *Falmouth*—Phantom, 1st Feby.
Gravesend—Wild Flower, 15th Jan. *Sunderland*—Shan-tung, 26th Sept.; and Earl of Southesk, 17th Jan.
New York—Vancouver, 14th Dec.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	*Feby.*	*March*	*April*	*May*	*June*	*July*	*Augt.*	*Sept.*	*Oct.*	*Nov.*	*Dec.*
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	22
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	23	23	16	17	17	17
1859	Monthly	1	6	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	bi-monthly	21	17	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45,	....	....	3,800,627	6,433
1845-46,	....	....	12,459,988	15,192
1846-47,	....	....	12,494,140	15,972
1847-48,	....	....	15,711,142	21,176
1848-49,	....	....	18,303,074	18,134
1849-50,	....	....	22,363,370	15,237
1850-51,	....	....	36,722,540	17,243
1851-52,	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
1852-53,	....	....	69,431,000	28,076
1853-54,	....	....	50,343,847	58,319
1854-55,	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56,	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57,	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58,	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48,	....	....	11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	......
1848-49,	....	....	12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50,	....	....	13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51,	....	....	21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52,	....	....	31,225,000	20,331	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53,	....	....	38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	524
1853-54,	....	....	29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55,	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,373	22,581,308	23,735,881	......
1855-56,	21,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,158
1856-57,	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58,	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,609

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858,

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,	....	....	652,393	....
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	....
CONTINENT,	....	....	497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	....
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	....
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,022	....
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,178 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do..	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do..	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do..	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do..	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do..	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do..	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do..	429,255	....	429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do..	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amicus	511	..do..	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do..	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do..	453,593	262,037	715,630	703
.. 25	Scutari	543	..do..	367,090	224,894	591,984	839
Jan 12	Spirit of the North	671	..do..	257,000	276,800	533,800	1,612
.. 26	Idas	706	..do..	569,693	281,798	851,491	321
.. 30	Zealandia	1031	..do..	849,700	227,800	1,077,500	1,528
Feb 2	Portena	354	..do..	149,653	197,551	347,204	466
.. 28	Taymouth Castle	682	..do..	771,177	72,919	844,096	56
.. 28	Westburn	593	..do..	332,036	309,736	641,772	315
Mar 5	Carausius	510	..do..	214,152	383,723	597,875	326
.. 24	Sir W. F. Williams	869	..do..	676,551	309,133	985,684	694
.. 29	Polly	388	Liverpool	362,996	76,066	439,062	....
Apr 6	Berwick Walls	621	London	509,807	199,429	709,236	551
.. 10	Earl of Windsor	739	..do..	520,480	285,595	806,075	481

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York	....	573,110	573,110	137:16	....	10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do..	....	706,803	706,803	19:20	....	....
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do..	....	831,290	831,290	222:19	....	12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do..	....	1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89	....	2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do..	....	1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02	....	10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do..	....	718,461	718,461	....	....	....
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do..	....	1,054,328	1,054,328	36:09	....	....
.. 8	Kate Hastings	418	..do..	....	590,442	590,442	....	....	....
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do..	....	861,500	861,500	39.95	....	4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do..	....	639,258	639,258	48:91	....	....
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do..	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50	....	....
.. 17	Swordfish	1034	..do..	....	820,555	820,555	20:40	....	4,850
.. 19	Canvass Back	731	..do..	....	750,380	750,380	....	....	....
.. 20	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do..	....	943,133	943,133	51:77	....	....
Jan 21	Nabob	1245	..do..	....	791,400	791,400	171:52	....	10,575
.. 27	Henry Harbeck	714	..do..	....	739,903	739,903	23:15	....	....
.. 28	Beaver	727	..do..	25,400	536,391	561,791	33.60	....	....
Feb 3	Joshua Bates	620	..do..	16,787	607,527	624,314	33:56	....	3,402
Mar 6	Malay	808	..do..	26,000	814,434	840,434	131:63	....	2,125
.. 20	Rom'ce of the Sea	1781	..do..	1,117	652,529	653,646	124:40	....	1,225
.. 20	Indiaman	1164	..do.*	....	296,323	296,323	....	....	....
.. 21	Snow Squall	742	..do..	....	597,810	597,810	....	....	....
Apr 2	Union	1012	..do..	132,171	680,272	812,443	7:97	....	....

* *Via* Hongkong.

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 14	Gauntlet	693	Montreal	57,087	453,513	510,600

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*. *From 1st July*, 1858, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*
Jan 9	Typhoon	220	Melbourne	....	....	167,356
Feb 5	Betty	260	Sydney	....	....	294,609

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE, *From 1st July*, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 10	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	976	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 10	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do. ...*via* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,018
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do. ...*via* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,470
.. 22	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	311
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,955
Jan 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,502
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,061
Feb 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	869
.. 20	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,270
Mar 6	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,631
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,026
Apr 5	Rajah, str.,	337	do.	1,947

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